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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

The Last Thoughts of a Year.

Close up, old Time, this page of life
For me, like all my years;
Write much of triumph, much of strife,
Some smiles, and many tears;
Write sadly down, while angel eyes
Are on the record cast,
That this year leaves me, as it dies,
No better than the last.

No fault I had is weaned away
However much I willed,
No word of pride have I to say,
No hope have I fulfilled;
No sun will rise to-morrow morn
Unknown a year ago,
Nor promise with the year be born
That I shall ever know,

Still time has been a blank to me
That might have been a prize,
Still dull and drowsy lethargy
Has bound my hands and eyes;
Seeing the good I yet have done,
The useless and the ill,
And pause, with every goal unwon,
To hate my weakness still.

Nor yet have I discerned my place
Amid my human kind,
Been welcomed by a kindly face,
For left my grief behind.
No step toward the far-off goal
Of glory have I trod,
Nor learned one lesson of the soul
From Nature or from God.

Farewell the hope! 'Tis time to draw
The curtaining veil aside,
Bow down my neck to fortune's law
And cast away my pride;
'Tis time to wait and watch no more
When passing years go by,
And stand upon Time's wasting shore
In silence till I die.

OREGON DEPARTMENT.

Rev. George H. Atkinson, D.D, Editor.

All communications intended for this Department, should be directed to Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon, and the responsibility of this portion of the paper, will devolve upon him. We bespeak a cordial cooperation in its behalf.

Editorial Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7, 1865.

I herewith send you the message of Governor Gibbs to the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, now in special session, with accompanying documents.

The object of this session is chiefly to pass the Constitutional Amendment.

The Governor discourses the subject briefly and ably, but we presume that the Legislature come together fully prepared to do their part to make Slavery forever again impossible in our country.

The Governor recommends also the adoption of a Registry law. Hardly a more vital question could come before the Legislature. *Conditions must accompany all electoral privileges.* It is essential to the purity of elections to know that every voter has fulfilled those conditions. This knowledge can be obtained only by a careful registry previous to the day of election, of all such citizens as claim the rights of franchise. It is the interest of all honest men to have such a law, and it is to be hoped that it will be enacted.

The Military report shows that our citizens have been patriotic to the full extent of the demands made upon them; and the additional fact, that the only debt of the State consists of about $100,000, ten and twenty year bonds, issued as bounty for the soldiers' enlistment. As they will all now be mustered out, it is questionable whether the whole sum need to be applied for this purpose. Such a healthy condition of our State's finances is inviting to strangers. Our taxes are light, not much more than half per cent. raised in the neighboring States. Yet we have public buildings to erect. The State pays a large bill, $48-809 91 to private parties, for the support, ing of less than a hundred insane persons.

Its prison expenses are reduced comparatively low, by the labor of the convicts. No provision has yet been made in the State for the Deaf and Dumb, or Blind or Idiotic. Such patients are very few in number among us.

The State has prospered during the year in all its industrial pursuits. The harvests have been good, and the enterprise of the citizens is seen in new and improved dwellings, new mills, wharves, steamboats, roads, bridges, manufactures, and in better farms.

The gold and silver of Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and lately of Montana, stimulate to new and greater enterprise for another year. The Blackfoot gold fields are proved to be marvellously rich. Their extent is not yet known.

DECEMBER 11, 1865.

The Oregon Legislature have passed the Constitutional Amendment; 33 for it in the House, and only 3 against it, with 3 against it in the Senate, and 13 for it. The joint ballot would be 46 for, and 6 against it. Oregon has felt the progress of the age, and has moved forward. The National Thanksgiving day was generally observed, showing that the good old custom of New England follows her sons to the fartherest shores of the country. A little snow has fallen two or three times, reminding us of the father-land, but it passed away like the morning dew. A blanket of clouds has been our covering for ten days, giving frequent showers; the violent winds seem to have spent their main force, and to have gone to rest. The distant mountains are covered with snow. Mount Hood drops his white mantle very low down among the humbler mountains at this season, covering a broader area, and marking a grander outline, his head still white with eternal snows, has not been blackened by volcanic fire and smoke, said to have been seen issuing therefrom. The higher bluffs, which were supposed to be volcanic, form as yet no important feature of the scene. East of the Cascades, the ice on the ponds has invited the skaters, while the snow and the clear cold air, remind people of the North, of their early homes.

Our State offers a varied climate to the settler, and with all its varieties, it is almost universally healthful. A day of riding in the rain and mud in our valley, through a slow process is not found injurious to health, but rather invigorating.

The people are making preparations for more improvements another year than the past; property changes hands for speculative purposes, and the common fact is noticed, that riches do not abide in old families, but seek new homes. The words of Solomon are verified: "All things are full of labor; man cannot utter it; the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing. The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."

Pacific University.

The female department of Zualatin Academy for two years preceding the present has been separated from the male department. During these two years Mrs. Marsh has taught, having the entire charge last year and sharing it with another the year before. This fall she again consented to teach until the teacher expected from the States should arrive.

The year has opened very encouragingly with our forty scholars. The new building is a very neat structure, 55x28, with large windows, green blinds, a tower, small spire, and a porch; it stands on an eminence south of the principal part of the village.

The new college building will be completed next summer. A basement is a part of the plan, in which a cooking and eating department may be established, to the great accommodation of students with limited means. Some way of cheapening the present price of learning is a desideratum, which this department may help to secure.

The new college building is 60x32, and stands 150 feet north of the old one. Their commanding positions dignify and make very respectable what in some situations would be merely plain wooden houses. The arrangement of space is such that thirty-two students can be comfortably quartered.

Mr. O. G. Harpending, a graduate of Rutgers College, N. Y., is shortly to be here to take charge of the department of Natural Science.

A few evenings since the Junior and Senior Classes—five in all—delivered in the Congregational Church the orations required at the close of the first term. They were manly performances, and gave evidence of approaching fitness for public usefulness.

The number in the classes is as great in proportion to the population of Oregon as in the College at Oakland. There are eleven in College.

Need of the New Birth.

To true religion the love of the Christ-like is essential. The Divine as inearnate in the man Christ Jesus must seem exceedingly lovely. The heart must go out toward him with simple child-like affection and admiration. It must be a spontaneous affection, springing from the heart like water from the rock. It is not something argued into a man by a course of reasoning from admitted premises to an unavoidable conclusion. It is a vision of something to be seen if one has eyes to see with. If this vision is wanting, there is no human help for it. If a man can not distinguish between blue and red, how shall I proceed to show him the difference? whence shall I start? by what line of argument shall I advance? If he has no eyes, how shall I make him apprehend color at all?

Thanks to the God of all Grace that so many have had glimpses at least of truth, partial openings of the inner eye to the beauty and glory of the Divine character. But there are millions as missionaries we know who have no power of apprehending the beauty of Holiness. "Their foolish minds are darkened" because "they did not like to retain God in their knowledge." They have no plan in all the round of their perceptions or experience of truth and facts for the glorious realities of Divine perfections. Some men are certainly destitute of this power, and there can be no help for them except by a direct Divine interposition.

The most patent facts of human experience necessitate the doctrine of election. At the same time it is equally clear that all right action as it is spontaneous and it is *free*—not because it is spontaneous, but because it is right. There can be, however, no more objection to admitting the *freedom* of right action than to admit its *spontaneity*. X.

Editorial Visits.

On our late visit to Sacramento we observed with pleasure the proofs of steady progress in this great central city of our State. From the commencement of its settlement its business houses have been very much incommoded by the impossibility of any cellars or basements to their buildings. The rise of the river would fill their cellars with water, and it became useless to dig them. Then also the high floods had repeatedly broke into the city over its levees and half filled all the first stories, resulting in an immense loss. All this is now being most effectually remedied, and the general conveniences and appearance of the city vastly improved. The people have resolved to bring in earth from a distance and fill up all their streets about nine feet high. Then adjusting their buildings to this new level of their streets they can have not only excellent basements to their business houses, but they also ensure themselves against any probable floods. This great enterprise is being vigorously pressed forward. Already nearly the whole front and one or two parallel streets, for a number of blocks, have been thus graded to the full hights, while large brick buildings have been raised, or are being raised, to a corresponding hight, and new basements constructed, or else other adjustments made to meet the improved order of things. The new streets are all graded for protection against the mud, and from appearances we should think they would always be dry. The cost of this work is very great, but its advantages must be much greater. We also saw quite a large number of buildings going up in different parts of the city, and even out in the suburbs, as if all felt a general confidence in the steady growth and permanent prosperity of the place.

The two great railroads, entering one on each side of the city, passing the front to meet at the central landing of the steamboats, give a life and activity to Sacramento different from any other interior place, and which makes it resemble an eastern city.

The new capitol, slowly progressing during the year, is to be a most magnificent building, equal to, if not surpassing, we should think, any other State House in the Union; but it is not yet sufficiently advanced for us to give it a more complete description at present.

The Legislature had just met, and it was with pleasure we were enabled to contrast its members, in their appearance for intelligence, morality and true patriotism, with those of earlier times, which we could remember, when often the Legislature would adjourn by motion to a thousand of drinks.

The intellectual and religious interests of Sacramento seem also steadily progressing. The well graded public schools we did not visit, but heard them highly spoken of. In churches they have one Congregational, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Methodist, one Baptist, and one African Methodist or Baptist. Bishop I. E. Dwinell, D.D., of the Congregational church, is deservedly esteemed as one of the most able and devoted of ministers in the State, and his religious instructions are appreciated by a large assembly of hearers each Sabbath. There are those who consider that a minister's especial work is to lead the people in worship, while preaching is only a secondary affair. This notion is in direct conflict with the Gospel, for there the whole object of the minister, in Christ's own words, is to *preach* the Gospel, *teaching* the nations to observe all things which he had commanded them.

Rev. J. McDonald is preaching as pastor of the Presbyterian church (O. S.), which meets in the public court room for worship, being destitute of a church building of their own. The society is not large, but includes in it men of sterling principle and Christian worth. This pastor is doing an important work, and the people are in hopes that in the course of the coming year they may erect a good house of worship.

Rev. Mr. Charlton is settled over the Baptist church, and is considered as one of the ablest men of the denomination, while Rev. M. C. Briggs is this year the stationed preacher of the M. E. Church, whose name alone is sufficient comment without additional words. Rev. Mr. Hill, of the Episcopal church, is also acting as City Superintendent of Common Schools, and aiding in giving them a true moral as well as intellectual character. Each of these churches has a good Sabbath-school in connection with its worship, and also, with one exception, a large Sunday-school library. In the Congregational church they have one of the best choirs to which we have listened in the State. It is not so large in numbers as we like to see, being composed, we believe, of six persons, yet in strength of tone and propriety of expression in religious song it seems unsurpassed. A whole audience cannot always unite well in the act of church singing, and a well instructed choir has reasons for its department almost equal to those for a well educated minister. But we always feel that a large worshipping congregation needs a corresponding large number of singers in the choir, or else there is felt a want of correspondence, a want of an appropriateness in this part of Divine worship.

In the city are two fine public libraries, one called the City Library, though owned by individuals; the other called the State Library. The first is a large collection of excellent books. We noticed only a small proportion of works of fiction. The rooms also of this library we found open to ladies as well as gentlemen, so that, in the quiet evening, in place of resorting to the theater, some intelligent females preferred to spend an hour or two here in reading, receiving both rational enjoyment and permanent intellectual improvement greatly superior to the theater, with none of its evils.

The other library is much larger and more varied; the exact number of volumes we cannot give, but believe it larger than that of any other in the State, exceeding twenty thousand. To spend a few evenings in examining this fine collection of books, and in gathering from it all the information we could obtain on one or two subjects, seemed to be one of the richest intellectual privileges we have enjoyed on the coast.

S. V.

Hope for the Lost.

In the July number of Dr. Guthrie's *Sunday Magazine*, the editor says he can fancy nothing better calculated to encourage the reader to pray and labor and hope for the lost, than a case which Capt. Maconochie relates, as follows:

Charles Anderson, the son of a sailor who was drowned, being left an orphan at his mother's death, was reared in a workhouse. After serving his apprenticeship in a collier, he joined a man-of-war, and, being severely wounded in the head at the battle of Navarino, was ever afterward liable to be thrown into violent fits of excitement, by drink or irritation. Getting drunk in a seaport in Devonshire, Anderson engaged in a street disturbance with some other sailors; and some shops having been broken into on the occasion, he, though quite unconscious of any participation in the crime, was tried, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was sent, as a convict, to New South Wales. Believing himself unjustly punished, a bitter hostility against mankind took possession of him. Mentally and morally ignorant, he had no idea of patient submission; but, though his floggings were innumerable, punishment had no effect on him. Harshness could neither bend nor break his spirit; and kindness was never dreampt of. Sent to Goat Island (an insulated rock in Sydney harbor), the poor fellow was sentenced, for some offense, to wear irons for a whole twelvemonth—a period which he completed, but not till his back had been gashed by twelve hundred lashes. At length for new offenses—some very trivial, such as looking round from his work, and some very natural, such as attempting to escape—he was sentenced, after receiving in all three hundred lashes, to be chained to a rock for two years. To it the wretched man was fastened by his waist with a chain twenty-six feet long, with irons on his legs, and barely a rag to cover him. His only bed was a hollow scooped out in the rock; and he had no other shelter than a wooden lid perforated with holes, which was locked at night and removed in the morning. Had he been, not a man, but a wild beast, he could not have been worse treated. The vessel containing his food was pushed toward him by means of a pole; and though people who passed in boats occasionally threw him pieces of bread or biscuit, no person was permitted to approach or speak to him. Without clothing on his back and shoulders, which were raw with the sores of repeated floggings, maggots, rapidly engendered in a hot climate, fed upon his flesh; and, denied water to bathe his wounds, when rain fell, he would lie and roll in it in his agony. At length, Anderson was sent to Norfolk Island, to work in chains for life. On his arrival, Captain Maconochie found him there with the worst of characters for insolence, for violence, and insubordination, looking, though only twenty-four, as if he were forty years old. With boundless faith in the power of wise, firm, but kind and Christian treatment, Capt. Maconochie set himself to reclaim this wretched and wicked creature. I cannot dwell on the details; but step by step the poor fellow rose from the condition of a beast to the heart and bearing of a man. Being at length put in charge of a signal station on Mount Pitt, the highest point on the island, Anderson's delight was extreme. He, who had been chained like some wild monster to a lonely sea-rock, felt himself a man again; and, dressed in sailor costume, he soon regained the bearing of a man-of-war's man. A desperado once, now tamed, subdued, "clothed and in his right mind," he was to be seen cultivating flowers in his patch of garden, where the best potatoes on the island were grown, and whence many a freshly-dug basketful was, in token of gratitude, carried to Capt. Maconochie's house. "What smart little fellow may that be?" asked Sir Geo. Gipps, pointing, as they drove through the beautiful scenery, to a man who was tripping along in trim sailor dress, full of importance, with a telescope under his arm. "Who do you suppose?" replied the Captain; "that is the man who was chained to the rock in Sydney Harbor." "Bless my soul, you do not mean to say so!" was the astonished rejoinder. It was Anderson.

One can fancy they hear God saying, as he bends over him, "This my son was dead, and is alive again; "he was lost, and is found:" and adding, as He points us to this noble triumph of wisdom and Christian kindness—to the wanderer brought home, the lost one saved—"Go thou and do likewise." The soul of the lowest criminal is as precious and immortal as our own. It was bought at the same price, and redeemed on the same cross; and as God instructed the Israelites to be kind to strangers, because they themselves had been strangers in the land of Egypt, besides humbling our pride, it should awaken our sympathy on behalf of "convicts," to reflect that we all are convicts by the law, and in the sight of God. "Judgment"—I quote the words of inspiration—"has come on all men to condemnation"—"death has passed on all men, for that all have sinned." The long-suffering and mercy we ask God to extend to us, it surely becomes us to show to others. Only to hang, banish, and imprison convicts ill-becomes those who have sinned more against God's laws and love than the worst convicts have sinned against theirs. The best of us are monuments of long-suffering mercy; and other grounds of hope have none but these: "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth; who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us."

Instinct.

The benevolent Creator and Preserver of all, has endowed his creatures with qualities suited to their several positions, in the order of Nature's economy. Man, the highest in the scale, possesses mind, thought, reason, which will be sure to direct him aright; but reason must have time to consider and weigh consequences, while the members of the physical system must act by instinct without waiting for reason to direct. The eyelid closes by instinct the instant danger approaches the delicate member, of which it is the guardian. If a person falls, the hands thrust themselves forward to save the head, before reason can direct precautionary measures. The feet instinctively run from impending danger, carrying reason to a place of safety, there to reflect upon and approve of the action of instinct.

Many wonderful instances of instinct are recorded of dogs, monkeys, horses, birds and fishes; but, among them all, I do not remember one so remarkable as this I am about to tell of.

In lat. 7° 30 South, lon. 14° West, there is a small volcanic island, which was uninhabited till the commencement of the present century; but the all-grasping power of Great Britain has seized upon this desolate spot and occupied it as a penal settlement, and stocked it with sheep, swine and horned cattle; it has a good harbor, and lying in the track of homeward-bound Indiamen, is much frequented for a supply of meats, fish and turtle, with which last the Island abounds. Some years since a company ship called there and took on board a fresh supply, including a number of turtle, which, of course the gastronomic gusto of Mr. Bull would not fail to avail of. An individual of this species was kept alive till the ship arrived in the English channel, and off Dover the commander caused to be engraved on its upper shell the Royal Arms, the ship's name and date, and then committed it to its proper element. The next year, the same ship and the same commander, on returning from another voyage, called again at Ascension, and took on board another supply of turtle, and among them was one bearing upon its back the King's Arms, his own name and the name of his ship, and the date of the engraving! Without compass, chart or quadrant, but with a governeur superior to all of them, this amphibious brute had piloted along the southern coast of England, then struck across the channel, and doubled the N.W. angle of France, navigated down clear of the Azores, the Madeiras, Canaries and Cape Verde Islands, and clearing the coast of Africa, had, with unerring certainty, arrived at the place of its nativity.

I was once in an orange orchard in Brazil, and feeling a tickling sensation about my legs, on examination, I found that I had incautiously stepped into a procession of black ants. Curiosity led me to follow the route of this procession; I did not discover from whence they emigrated, but a line about four feet in width, packed as close as possible, was "marching along" straight ahead, turning neither to the right or left for any obstacles, till they came to the carcase of some animal thirty rods from where I found the procession. There must have been many thousands of millions of these insects, pursuing a straight course from their dormitory to their carnival.—*Shipmaster's Journal.*

"Water-Falls" among the Karens.

Thirty-four years ago, the eminent and pious missionary, Adoniram Judson, wrote a remarkable letter from Maulmain, India, to the "female members of Christian churches in the United States of America;" upon ornamental and costly attire. We know that the appeal which he then made, was in some measure successful, and some women were led to consecrate to Christ what they had formerly devoted to the claims of fashion and personal adornment. Silence and custom have permitted an extravagance in the matter of dress and ornament, which is, without doubt, injurious in its influence upon the individual and the Church a home, to say nothing of its effects in heathen lands. Of its influence in the latter, we may take the testimony of Judson. He says:

"In raising up a Church of Christ in this heathen land, and in laboring to elevate the minds of the female converts to the standard of the Gospel, we have always found one chief obstacle in that principle of vanity, that love of dress and display which has, in every age, and in all countries, been a ruling passion of the fair sex, as the love of riches, power, and fame, has characterized the other. That obstacle lately became more formidable through the admission of two or three fashionable females into the church, and the arrival of several missionary sisters, dressed and adorned in that manner which is too prevalent in our beloved native land. On my meeting the church, after a year's absence, I beheld an appalling profusion of ornaments, and saw that the demon of vanity was laying waste the female department. At that time I had not maturely considered the subject, and did not feel sure what ground I ought to take. I apprehended, also, that I should be unsupported and perhaps opposed by some of my coadjutors. I confined my efforts, therefore, to private exhortation, and with but little effect. Some of the ladies, out of regard to their pastor's feelings, took off their necklaces and ear ornaments before they entered the chapel, tied them up in one corner of their handkerchiefs, and on returning, as soon as they were out of sight of the mission house, stopped in the middle of the street to array themselves anew.

In the meantime, I was called to visit the Karens, a wild people, several days journey to the north of Maulmain. Little did I expect there to encounter the same enemy in those 'wilds, horrid and dark with o'ershadowing trees.' But I found he had been there before me, and reigned with a peculiar away, from time immemorial. On one Karen lady, I counted between twelve and fifteen necklaces of all colors, sizes and materials. Three was the average. Brass belts above the ankles; neat braids of black hair tied below the knees; rings of all sorts on the fingers; bracelets on the wrists and arms; long instruments of some metal, perforating the lower part of the ear, by an immense apperture, and reaching nearly to the shoulders; *fancifully constructed bags, inclosing the hair, and suspended from the back part of the head,* not to speak of the ornamental parts of their clothing, constituted the fashions and the ton of the fair Kareneses. The dress of the female converts was not essentially different from that of their countrywomen. I saw that I was brought into a situation that precluded all retreat—that I must fight or die."

After mature deliberation and prayer, Dr. Judson resolved not to baptize any women who would not renounce her ornaments as well as her idols. Soon after this resolution, a Karen woman presented herself for baptism. After being satisfied as to other matters, she was asked if she could give up her ornaments for Christ. The spirit of the Gospel, and the teaching of the Apostle Paul were explained to her, and, says Judson, "she looked again and again at her handsome necklace, and then, with an air of modest decision, that would adorn beyond all outward ornaments, she took it off, saying, 'I love Christ more than this.'" The evil spirit of vanity seemed to be laid among these Karens, when one day a Christian Karen returned from Maulmain, where he had been upon a visit, and reported that he had seen one of the missionary teachers wearing a gold necklace. This was a great blow to Judson's reform; but he met it successfully, and induced the missionary to relinquish her ornament for the sake of the heathen.

Though Your Sins be as Scarlet.

"We have some little difficulty," said a scientific lecturer, "with the iron dyes; but the most troublesome of all are the *Turkey-red rags.* You see I have dipped this into my solution; its red is paler, but it is still strong. If I steep it long enough to efface the color entirely, the fibre will be destroyed; it will be useless for our manufacture. How then are we to dispose of our red rags? We leave their indelible dye as it is, and make them into red blotting-paper. Perhaps you have wondered why your writing-pad is red. Now you know the reason."

I could hardly sleep that night for joy at the acquisition of so striking, though unintentional an illustration of the riches of grace, and the power of "the precious blood of Christ." The Spirit of God led the prophet Isaiah to write—not "though your sins be as blue as the sky, or as green as the olive-leaf, or as black as night"—he chose the very color which modern science with all its appliances finds to be indestructible. "Though your sins be as *scarlet,* they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like *crimson,* they shall be as wool."

YOUTH'S.

Grandpa's Story.

We gathered around the good man's chair,
When wearied with play were we;
Charlie and Bobby and Will McNair,
Annie and Gracie and Nell were there,
With Jessie, the pet, of the curling hair,
Who climbed upon grandpa's knee.

"Tell us a story, please, grandpa, do"
Said Annie, behind his chair;
"Something wonderful, something new,
And I'll braid your hair in a Chinese queue,"
Said Charlie and Will McNair.

Dear grandpa's brow had the amber glow
Of Indian-summer time,
Ere sands of life in the glass runs low;
Ere darkness comes with the winter snow,
Or glad ear catches the murmur low,
That tells of a brighter clime.

He told the tale that all hearts should move,
Of the Lord of life and light;
How he left his shining home above
To save the lost by his wondrous love;
How the Spirit came as a holy dove,
With her wings of spotless white.

Of prayers that hallowed Mount Olivet;
How the storm wind lashed the surge,
And plowed the bark, with her torn sails wet,
The wrathful breast of Gennesaret,
And star of hope in the heart had set,
While the wild winds shrieked a dirge.

Of the Form that walked the waves at will,
As erst 'neath the olive shade;
Till the gentle whisper, "*Peace be still!*"
Sends sudden joy, of fear a thrill,
And Jesus' accents the rapt soul fill—
"*It is I; be not afraid!*"

He told how the worn feet paused at last
On Calvary's awful brow;
Of scoff and jeer, at the sinless cast;
How heaven and earth looked on aghast,
How rayless night o'er the vision past
That gladdens our spirit now.

A solemn hush o'er our young hearts fell
As the death scene rose to view;
We lingered long 'neath the hallowed spell—
"For the dear Lord's sake who loved so well,
Dear children, trust, that the tale I tell
Is a truth; *He died for you.*"

"Not Slothful in Business."

"Grace," said her mother, pausing upon the chamber threshold, "I wish you to finish that piece of sewing, and then you may run in the garden, or do anything else you please."

"What, mother! finish this great seam? why, I shall have to work until bedtime."

"Not at all; you know better, Grace; three-quarters of an hour will do the whole perfectly well; only you must work and not play while you are about it."

Mrs. Cleaveland, who was prepared for a walk, went down the front stairs, and in a moment the hall door closed after her with a bang.

"I wish I was a grown woman!" exclaimed Grace, dropping her work and looking out of the window.

Spring had come to Brookside after a long, cold winter, and never had the soft April days seemed sweeter than now. Patches of snow still lay hid in shady hollows, but everywhere one might catch the sound of little streams gurgling with laughter by the roadside; and in odd places where you would least expect them, shallow pools of water flashed in the beautiful sunlight like so many silver mirrors.

Saturday afternoon; after her week at school, I do not wonder that Grace Cleaveland longed to be at liberty to enjoy the outer air. Perhaps you will think her mother a very unkind woman to require an hour's sewing. Yet when I tell you that the garment nearly finished was for a woman in suffering need of it, and that, as her mother had said, a little resolution would soon despatch the business, I doubt if you pity Grace very much after all. My heroine had never formed the habit of doing at once whatever was given her to do. In fact, she often wasted as much time in asking questions, in pitying herself, and in wishing that she was Jennie Lewis or Mary Lee, as would be neccessary to accomplish the work required.

As she took up the needle preparatory to sewing, a bird singing upon the tree by Mrs. Cleaveland's dressing-room window, caused her to let it fall in haste, and rush to the spot to discover if he were building a nest in the elm boughs. Nothing was to be seen or heard when she reached it, and after pausing to look down the wide country road and wonder how long her mother would stay at Aunt Martha's, once more Grace seated herself, and sewed a few minutes quite industriously.

"O, my violets!" was the next thought, "I wonder if they will live? I set them out in such a hot sun yesterday, because I did not know until Uncle James told me, that it is not well to plant anything in the middle of the day. I must just run out and look at them, and right back again; mother will not mind if only I get my work done before she returns."

So away went Grace, with bare head and thin slippers, down the wet garden walks to the small plot of ground she called her own.

"Yes, the violets were living, though the frail blossoms drooped as if home-sick away from their native woods and fields. Farther on some crocuses were unfolding, and daffodils nodded their yellow cups, quite ready to say to later comers, "why, we heard the spring call, and were awake and up long ago!"

Five or ten minutes passed, while Grace hurried from bed to bed, and felt the delicious air and sunshine breathing over her like a dear presence. But the atmosphere was very damp, as well as the earth, and the slightly covered feet were wet through, when the child remembered to turn them to the house again. Moreover, Grace's throat began to pain her as it was apt to when she exposed herself.

"Dear me! I guess I have taken cold, when I might just as well have stopped to put on my rubbers and hat; but I did not mean to stay in the garden, and it is so much trouble to bundle up."

As the careless girl did not leave the house again for three weeks, we may suppose that she "repented at leisure" of that imprudence.

When Grace had changed her stockings and shoes, and made a third attempt to resume her needle, she was surprised to find that an hour had slipped away. Now the fingers flew swiftly, but as haste often seems to hinder success, two needles were broken, and the fingers sadly pricked in her efforts to make up for lost time. The garment was not complete when her mother's voice was heard calling:

"Grace! Grace! where are you? Uncle James will carry you to ride if you can get ready in a moment."

Mrs. Cleaveland ran up stairs to assist her daughter, but instead of rushing out gladly to meet her, there sat Grace, the picture of vexation, and in reply to all questions could only say,

"My sewing is not done, and I suppose I cannot go."

"Have you worked faithfully?" asked Mrs. Cleaveland, looking steadily at the child.

"No, ma'am," was answered faintly, for with all her failings, she was a truthful, honest girl.

"Then I am very sorry for you," said her mother, sadly, "but I am afraid you will never correct this fault if you do not suffer for it." And she went away to tell her brother not to wait for his favorite Grace that day. The sound of carriage-wheels rolling down the graveled road to the street, brought tears to her eyes, and then Grace gave way to a violent fit of crying. By-and-by a soft hand touched her burning forehead, and a kind voice said:

"Are you crying for your lost ride, or because of this slothfulness, which seems growing upon you, instead of diminishing?"

"I am sure I don't see what ails me," answered she, wiping her tearful face. "When I try to do anything I see and hear so many other things besides, that it takes me a great deal longer than you or any one else to finish what I undertake," and she gave her mother a description of the afternoon's experience.

"What sort of a housekeeper should I make," asked Mrs. C., when Grace had concluded her history, were I to adopt the same method? After breakfast I should undertake to dust my room: then it would occur to me that the parlor needed sweeping, and I would run down there; by the time that work was partly finished, I might remember that the china closet was in disorder, and drop my broom to attend to that; probably I should see something there which belonged up stairs, and that would bring me back to my chamber, which I should conclude to dust. So nothing would get thoroughly done, and yet I should use up my morning hours."

"I see," said Grace, smiling. "I see what it all leads to. Miss Butler, my teacher, is always talking to us about using method in our studies. I suppose it applies just as much to anything else."

"Certainly. And there is a higher motive which should aid us in our attempts. Do you ever think, Grace, that whatever work you are doing, great or small, in this world, is God's work, that which he has set you especially to perform? If we remember this, and labor 'heartily, as unto the Lord,' our crosses will become lighter, and our Heavenly Father will aid us in lifting them."

This was no new doctrine, yet the words lingered in her memory as Grace, having finished her sewing, ran away for an hour's play before tea-time. And that night, as she stood before her mirror, preparing to go to rest, her eye rested upon a slip of paper, secured beneath the glass, upon which was clearly printed in her mother's handwriting, a text which served her as a talisman in the future, "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—*Congregationalist.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, December 28, 1865.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north-east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON,
" GEO. MOGAR,
" W. C. BARTLETT,
" E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

End of the Year.

With the present number of the PACIFIC terminate our labors upon it for 1865. This number also closes the Fourteenth Volume of the paper. It has been an eventful year; one of the most remarkable in all history. We have been living and toiling in times whose grandeur we feebly comprehend. We have endeavored to keep up with our times; and we are not without some feeling of satisfaction from the thought, that our work has been reasonably well done.

The PACIFIC lives, and has friends. It has probably had as many friends and readers during the now closing year as ever before. But it ought to have more, and more zealous, friends every succeeding year. It ought to have more subscribers, more advertising patronage, more readers, and more supporters, than now.

We request subscribers who are in arrears to be prompt in payment. We ask all our friends to get us new patrons. We seek the contributions of all competent persons. And we crave the countenance and help in every way of all good people. With these things accorded, and with the great blessing of God, whose favor we implore, we shall go on our way prosperously and joyfully.

Rendering hearty thanks to God for his kindness toward those who constitute the personelle of the paper; and tendering grateful acknowledgments to our contributors, brethren, and helpers, we bid our readers *adieu*, for a remnant of days, and wish that they may have, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A Suggestive Reminiscence.

Few memorials of Christian life surpass in interest those which stand connected with that circle of Christian men and women, which numbers the names of J. J. Gurney, Elisabeth Fry, and T. Fowell Buxton. Intimately associated with them was W. Forster, a biography of whom has lately appeared. A few facts linking him to the great anti-slavery movement in this country, now so happily triumphant, are of exceeding interest.

William Forster made several visits to America out of love to the souls of men, and in special solicitude because of that division in the Society of Friends, which resulted from the Hicksite denial of the Divinity of our Lord. The glory of his Divine Saviour was tenderly dear to this man. By reason of these American visits he became greatly interested in the removal of slavery. It was owing to his exertions that David Stroud, of Philadelphia, published his book on the Slave Laws of the Southern States, which showed clearly the legal monstrosity of the slave system. Subsequently, in 1849, the old man, then in his sixty-fifth year, visited all the sovereigns of Europe, and presented the Memorial of the English Friends against the African slave-trade.

When he was three score and ten, he felt called to present the same memorial to the President of the United States, and to the several Governors of the States. Late in the year 1853, he called on Franklin Pierce, and read the address. In like manner he visited Gov. Jos. Johnson, of Virginia, Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, Sterling Price, of Missourie, P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana, Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, Henry W. Collier, of Alabama, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, John L. Manning, of South Carolina, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. The way in which these men received the venerable man, and listened to his message, is now of great interest. We transcribe what is said of Andrew Johnson's reception of this friendly deputation:

"He gave them to understand that he does not entertain ultra views on the subject, and freely allowed the address to be read. He seemed to listen with calm, unmoved attention; with that self-command and fixed determination of purpose, that unmoved countenance which has seemed to me to mark the American character of independence. * * He holds four slaves whom he purchased for domestic servants."

William Forster does not seem to have completed his great task. At a ferry house, on the Holston River, twelve miles from Knoxville, he took sick. Kindly attentions of his companions and of strangers were of no avail. He was to die on the field of his philanthropic mission—one more martyr in a great cause. And he died in that sweetness of Trust, which appears nowhere as at a Christian death-bed. The few buried him in a graveyard about a Friends' meeting-house not far away. Ten years have passed and Tennessee is free! Over that peaceful dust maybap armies have tramped. The valley of the Houston has resounded with the noise of war. Andrew Johnson, who listened apparently so unmoved to the Friend's remonstrance, has become President of the United States. No longer a slaveholder himself, he has set his hand to a proclamation which declares, that by Constitutional amendment the Union cannot contain a slave!

THE Evening *Post* gives the report that Mr. Conway, late Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, in Louisiana, is about to proceed to England, for the purpose of encouraging English capitalists to engage in the cultivation of cotton by the help of freedmen of the Southern States.

Notes on the Chinese.—No. VI.

THE GOVERNMENT.

In our Christianized and highly civilized land, most men are accustomed to regard all heathen countries as more or less brutal, and their government as a combination of arbitrary despotism and cruelty, maintained by the iron will of a capricious tyrant sustaining himself in power, and enforcing his decrees by means of a trained band, whose interests are involved in his own, and who know no law but his word, and seek no end but his pleasure. In regard to many small homogeneous tribes in Africa and elsewhere, and even in regard to some extensive territories, where there are no books and arts but those of the rudest agriculture, and of war, this conception may be, in the main, correct. But to apply it with a sweeping generalization to China, would be a great mistake. For, in the first place, so much territory is embraced in China, that without able, subordinate rulers, no one man could govern it by any process; secondly, the Chinese are not a homogenous people. There are about as many dialects in China, as there are different languages in Europe, and there is also nearly as much diversity of character. They use everywhere, it is true, the same mnemonic symbols to represent ideas, but each locality gives them its own sound, just as different European nations give different sounds to the Arabic numerals, which shows again that they possess a general literature, and this, moreover, is evidence of general intelligence. Again, China includes more people than a dozen European sovereigns, with all their appliances, are able to control. Now the *a priori* presumption is strong, that to govern such an immensely numerous people, of fair intelligence, having a literature of their own, and covering a territory so extensive and diversified, there must be a code of laws which commends itself to the general conscience, and meets, in a good measure, the wants of legal control. The administration, also, of the law, must, in the main, satisfy the judgment of the people, and restrain the wanderings of human frailty, as well as punish the more atrocious criminals. We do not commend, much less applaud, some things which we have seen in the Chinese government, but they are not so far behind us in the *science* of governing, as, in our self-complacency, we may be led to suppose. No one would undertake, in a brief paper, to exhibit the details of a government controlling over four hundred millions of people, and our design is to present, at this time, only its more prominent features.

The central idea, around which everything clusters, out of which the laws spring, and to which all defer, is, that the government is *paternal*. (The Emperor is the father of all the people.) So universally and completely is this idea recognized, that the term for father is interwoven with the common name denoting an official which is current throughout the empire. Chinese officials are called by foreigners, by the general term "Mandarin," but the word *Mandarin* is in no sense one of Chinese origin, but comes from the word Mandar—to command. The Chinese term is from *kun*, —to govern or rule, and *fu*, a father, and is rendered literally—official father. It is applied to all acting officials above the rank of policeman or constable. In addition to this, each official has a specific title, indicating his official rank, and the powers and duties pertaining to his position. These powers and duties are never so accurately defined by such exact limitations as are desirable in this country, yet there are suitable restrictions beyond which they may not safely venture. A superior may assume the duties of any inferior in his department of territory, or he may, in many cases, in their absence, perform the official duties of his equals in rank, in the same territory. Every official, from the highest to the lowest, is responsible, like a father for his family, for the welfare of his own district, for the conduct of all his subordinates. The Emperor is held to answer for the welfare of the whole people, even for fruitful seasons, freedom from pestilence, and the general peace and quiet of the realm. Each governor is responsible for the peace and prosperity of his province. The "chi chaw" and "chi un,"—officers which may be termed subordinate governors of smaller districts, are each responsible for his district, and so down, to a policeman for his beat, each village for all inhabitants, and each family, and every member of it, is held to answer for the good behevior of every other member. Theoretically, and practically, so far as possible to make it, the Empire is one great family, in which every one is not only bound to conduct himself properly, but also responsible for the good behavior of his neighbor, and in some cases, for his safety. Now all these varied responsibilities, necessary for the stability of the government, and well being of the people, would be, to the individual, unendurable, were there no compensations. But such there are, always. Perhaps these compensations will be better understood by a few illustrations. A street is responsible for the repayment of all that may be stolen by night from any man living on it. On the other hand a street is allowed to decide who may, and who may not live in it. A father is responsible for the good behavior of his sons, and he may be imprisoned, or beheaded for their crimes; in return, the father has the power of life and death, without judge or jury, over his sons, to make them conduct properly, but he may not use that power without good reason, for if he do, his own father, or an older brother, or the officials may punish him. We have known men imprisoned by their brothers, in their own houses, and fed on rice gruel for weeks, and not allowed to see daylight until they reformed bad habits.

Thus, everywhere, from the lowest to the highest, with the responsibility, there is allowed a corresponding freedom of action to meet it, which renders it endurable. Each decides for the time being, as to the law and the testimony, and also as to the penalty to be inflicted, but he must do so with care and justice, for a reversal of his decision by a higher functionary, may cost him, not his reputation only, but also his fortune and his head. Even the Emperor is not exempt from censure and impeachment for bad conduct. There are imperial laws which extend over the empire, and subordinate to these, there are local laws or regulations enacted and enforced by the officers and people of the different districts, to meet some peculiarity of the given locality. In a word, for we must not extend this paper, the government of China resembles that of the United States in its prominent features, but differs in this, that one is a hereditary monarchy, *adapted* to an old country, and a heathen people, while the other is an elective republic, in a new country, over a recent people, of vigorous, self-controlling Christian principles. In both countries there is the same individual freedom, the same chance for personal exertion and self-elevation, the same opportunity for local laws in the province, county, and village or city, and the same subordination to a general government. Differences of detail, are in adaptation to differences in the character of the people. D. V.

For the Pacific.

National Justice.

When the wickedness of individual men seem to prosper, when extortion and rapacity are rewarded by the enjoyments of wealth, when oppression brings glory, when ambition finds its recompense in the pleasures of absolute power, when tyrants roll in luxury and swindlers and traitors escape to enjoy their booty, even then the good man changes not his opinion of the happiness of virtue or the vileness of sin. For he knows that although wickedness seems to procure temporal good and to carry off all the prizes of life, though it seems sometimes to retain those prizes to the last, and the unjust man dies in the full possession of every object of his desire, yet the day is coming when all things shall be set right. And he knows that man is not all earthly and sensuous, and "will not wholly die" when taken away from this sphere of sense, but will live—to be judged.

But when we witness national injustice, and behold a people apparently growing rich by slavery, or oppression, or conquest, we *feel* that no retribution visited upon individuals can suffice for its punishment. We expect, in such a case, that some calamity will visit the nation, overwhelming the innocent and the guilty in promiscuous ruin, and if the righteous men of the State *will* not restrain the iniquities of the government, nor cause justice to be done, they cannot repine at their share of the ruin which will surely come upon all. The judgment-day of nations is always present. The wrecks of time, the dead nations whose history it is so sad to read, cumber the pages of history in vain, if they do not enforce this lesson, that national sin and national suffering are inseparable.

But the other side of the picture is equally forcible. When the good man is covered with misfortunes, when all earthly happiness and temporal prosperity are denied him, we can look forward in his behalf to a state of happiness in the heavens, which shall reward him many fold. But if individual righteousness be rewarded by joy and highest prosperity, the analogy requires that national justice be rewarded by national prosperity, material, intellectual, and moral.

And it is certain that such is the fact, in the history of nations and the dispensations of providence. It is a fact that when a nation exercises justice toward other nations, and toward its own citizens, when it puts forth its power in behalf of right and truth, and serves the true interests of humanity at large, that nation is prosperous. And when it perpetrates injustice, lends the vast force of governmental authority to the devil for his schemes, however specious the appearance of holiness in which he veils those schemes, though such action be attended with the utmost material prosperity, yet it will be illusive and unsubstantial. The day must come when all such progress and prosperity will fall, spreading vast ruin around, and displaying to all the rottenness of its foundations.

Moreover, the terribleness of the retribution bears a proportion to the flagrancy of the outrage put upon God's eternal laws of justice. There are times when the very foundation of all things seem to be decayed, and the whole result of centuries of physical and intellectual toil seems about to be destroyed in the convulsions of races and nations. But God rides even upon this whirlwind; and when the tumult is past, it is always found that he has made use of it to sweep away some great system of injustice, wrong and oppression, and with it has utterly destroyed all the profits which furnished its excuse in men's consciences, all the gains which they had derived from it and laid by against that day of wrath, the price for which they had sold their souls.

Justice in national affairs tends directly to produce a sound and permanent prosperity. It has the air of permanency, and induces confidence. Injustice is wavering, and full of temporary expedients; justice is consistent, firm, unchanging. The former makes no sacrifices to abstract truth, the latter makes no compromises with the devil. Above all, justice has the approval and support of the Ruler of all nations, who cannot endure to look upon iniquity.

Very many of our countrymen have been taught these great lessons by the events of "Four weary years of toil and blood." It is important that all should learn and retain them, and especially that Christians should thoughtfully inquire what that justice is which is certain to secure the national blessing of God, and what part each one has in promoting and administering it. Depend upon it, we are not all kings and rulers for nothing. Nor can we enjoy our position and shirk its responsibilities.

J. E.

UNION OF CHURCHES.—The two Presbyterian churches in Ripley, Ohio, having composed all difficulties thereto, have resolved to unite in a single organization.

Wide Awake Preaching.

EDS. PACIFIC.—What a hopeful sign it is that the stirring and progressive spirit of the times is at last finding its way into our pulpits. Youthful California has already astonished her elder sisters with her show of big beets and cheeses, but as we have long been begging them to send some men smart enough to preach to us, it must surprise them still more to learn that we raise the biggest preachers also. The truth is, that we California preachers have discovered the real art of successful preaching. And by this term, I mean not the art of cramming the souls of the people with the largest possible amount of spiritual aliment; this idea might answer for the days of the solid, but long-winded Edwardses; but that of catching and holding the ear of our mercurial and independent people. The great difficulty is to get the people into church; not to feed them when there; and this we do by just taking a hint from Paul, who was the most popular preacher of his day, and who tells us that the secret of his popularity was in his art of "becoming all things to all men." Now it was all well enough for our plodding fathers to submit to those tedious homilies upon the atributes of God, and what they called the "doctrines of grace," in which, indeed, some over pious people still find a charm, but our people like better to hear about courtship and marriage, strategy, money-making, and such like practical matters, and in order to get their attention, we must please their taste. Sound doctrine is an excellent thing, but of what use is it to preach it to empty pews?

Now what a wonderful book our Bible is; our fathers found there only a concentrated pabulum of law and gospel, mixed with enough of history, poetry and fable, to make it wholesome food, and distend their spiritual stomachs, but ah, how the world's knowledge grows. And is the Bible left behind in our march? No! and here is the best proof of its divine origin. It is adapted to all times and characters. Now that popular taste demands practical and piquant food, there is no book, after all like the Bible. We find in it now, not religion only, but astronomy, chemistry, geology, conchology, political economy and cookery. Now the pulpit teaches every man and woman something about their own pursuits, and daily life. Is it any wonder that people love to go to church? Is it any wonder that our theaters are compelled to shut up on Sunday nights? So much for taking subjects for sermons.

Then, too, we have made no longer true, the Saviour's word, "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light:" for we are quite surpassing the world in the art of advertising. For proof of this, read our Saturday and Sunday papers. (And by the way, what a convenience these Sunday papers are for advertising our holy wares.) For example, what a moving tableaux is suggested by the bare title: "Ruth among the barley sheaves." We seem to see the grizzle-bearded bachelor Boaz, coming suddenly upon the lovely young widow, in her graceful pose among the stubble, his eyes kindling with the fire of unaccustomed love; her own drooping beneath his earnest gaze, while her pensive air, sable garb, and modest speech, so well become her style of beauty; and how natural, in the circumstances, is the sudden liberality of Boaz, with his popped corn and metheglin. This is the kind of preaching to draw the people away from the theatres.

We ought to be careful, however, in our biographical preaching, about transgressing the good old precept, to "say nothing but good of the dead." Poor Jacob, has fared hardly among us, of late, while we have exposed his fraud, lying and stealing, (*we* call it "strategy," and "sharp practice,") saying nothing meanwhile, of those real sublimities, the ladder, trodden by angels, and the life-struggle on the bank of the Jabbok. But we *must* conform to the tastes of the people whom we seek to please.

And how sad it is, that even good people are so wanting in charity. There are Christians who denounce our keen advertising as "clap-trap," and say we resort to it only because we are not smart enough to fill our churches by legitimate means; do not these know that we must live? And while it is very well to lay ourselves out to save souls, we cannot live on souls, but must depend on the plate collections.

But some of our advertising preachers do not get the hang of the business. They advertise only now and then a sermon, when they get one which they think is particularly smart; what is this, but confessing that the rest are not worth coming to hear? And then through false modesty, or lack of originality, they fail to choose taking titles. Now how stupid it is to advertise a sermon about "Heaven," "the love of God," or the trite theme, "be virtuous, and you will be happy," when it is just as easy to announce "golden pavements," "the loves of the Celestials," etc., etc. Now if we are going to use a worldly device to serve God with, let us do it thoroughly, or we make us a laughing stock. It is easy to get hold of pleasing themes; the Bible is full of them. Here are a few:

"God's mercy in the structnre of fig-leaves." "Clam shells from the Mediterranean," Deut. 33:19. (There is no art. like getting spiritual meanings out of common things.) "Duties of young widows," 1 Tim. 5:14. "The virgin upon the mountains." "David in a 'corner.'" "Life of General Joab." "'Mediums,' in ancient times." "Five smooth stones." "Dancing, a vent for spiritual joys." "White lies of ancient saints." "Submarine life of Jonah." "Pillows of the prophetesses." "Spiritual Night Hawks." "The Great Red Dragon."

If some of my ministerial brethren do not anticipate me, I may preach on these themes myself. I am not quite ready to do so, since there are some anxious sinners in my congregation, and some converts, needing special instruction, and so long as this is the case, I cannot, of course, stop to amuse the people. But when this hindrance is removed, I expect to give a popular course of sermons, or perhaps I can smuggle in one of these themes occasionally, of a Sunday evening, and whenever I do so, I shall be sure to advertise it.

J. R.

For the Pacific.

Lines suggested at the Funeral of W. W. Martin.

What means the slow and measured tread
With which the guests draw nigh?
Why enter they with reverent head,
That mansion fair and high?

Why pause they midway, on the path
Along that crowded room,
As though some startling message hath
Of solemn import come?

And why does each with tearful gaze
And sorrowing gesture bend?
And shadows deep, to every face
Their mournful impress lend?

Well may it be! for lowly there
A youthful form is laid;
And gently on that funeral bier,
There rests a graceful head.

Forever closed that speaking eye,
Forever hushed that voice,
Which once inspired by topics high,
Bade drooping hearts rejoice;

Which plead so boldly for the right,
And stinted not to draw,
In characters of living light,
God's pure and holy law;

Yet knew so gently *how* to treat
The soul by sin opprest;
To lead with accents kind and sweet
To Jesus' promised rest;

Which drew full many a wandering one
To reverence the Word;
Short was thy race, but nobly run,
Young servant of the Lord!

And now, though loving hearts must feel
Thy loss for coming years
And riven hearts be slow to heal,
This is no place for tears.

For *here* the Christian warrior brave
Hath cast his armor down;
Hath safely passed the surging wave,
And gone to wear his crown.

A. A. H.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 18th, 1865.

Sacramento Correspondence.

During the past week the Central Pacific Railroad has occupied a large share of legislative attention. On Monday Mr. Belden, of Nevada, presented in the Senate a concurrent resolution, and a memorial to Congress, asking for an amendment of the law granting lands to this company, with a view to the security of the rights of miners and ditch owners. The law of Congress at first granted every alternate section for a distance of ten miles on each side of the track, but subsequently was changed so as to make the grant twenty miles wide on each side, taking, as before, the alternate sections. This modification was made on the plea that much of the land was worthless, and much of the valuable land was valuable only as mineral land, and as such was expressly excepted in the grant. The friends of the mining interest in the Legislature are now rallying to prevent the actual issuance of patents to the Railroad Company till the mineral lands can be seggregated, since having once come into possession of them, the Company will be able to maintain the title or subject the private owners to great annoyance. And there seems to be some ground for this fear, as shown by a correspondent of the *Union*. He says:

"Our own Supreme Court, in Doll vs. Meador (16 Cal., 324), decided that persons standing in the exact relation to the patentees (the Railroad Company) as miners, would have no standing in Court to resist ejectment. And in a subsequent decision, Ah Yur vs. Choate (24 Cal., 568), they decided that at the time of the issuance of a patent the Government was presumed to pass upon the question whether the land was mining land or not, and the miner had no remedy after the patent issued. Unless some action is promptly taken to prevent the issuance of the patents to this magnificent mineral domain, thousands of men will be suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty, and that in defiance of both law and equity."

The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, reported back with amendments, and the resolution and memorial adopted. In the Assembly they awakened a lively interest, and were adopted on Saturday by a large majority. Meanwhile, on Wednesday an invitation from the President, in behalf of the Company, came to the Senate and Assembly, and their respective officers, to go out on an excursion to Colfax, the present terminus of the road, on the following day, to see the road, and examine the granite quarries belonging to the State, from which the stone is obtained for the new Capitol. The day was delightful, the trip social and pleasant, the granite abundant and of fine texture and beautiful color, the road satisfactory and in excellent condition; but whether the cold turkey and champagne made any one oblivious of the mining claims for any longer period than the day is quite doubtful.

On Wednesday an important bill, looking in the right direction, was introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Maddox, entitled, "An Act to allow Mongolians, Chinese and Indians, to testify in any action or proceeding in the Courts of this State." It is a relic of barbarism not to be willing to seek light and truth, from any parties, in the pursuit of justice. In your own private affairs you would not hesitate to ask any person for information on any matter of moment, about which you supposed he had knowledge—be he black or white, old or young, native or foreign born,—though, of course, you would give yourself the privilege of judging what credit his statements were entitled to. Is public justice a thing of less moment? or is a man on the jury-box or on the bench more destitute of common sense, so that he can not weigh the prejudices or the disqualifications of witnesses? Will you allow a man to pursue the truth with both eyes open, in private life, but in judicial matters, insist on blindfolding one of his eyes, and make him look through a straight legal tube, directed by the Court, with the other? It is an old feudalistic prejudice, to trace it no farther back, and away with it!

Another most important measure was introduced into the Senate on Saturday by Mr. Porter, "to protect the elections of voluntary political associations, and punish frauds therein." The legalizing of Primary Elections is a matter of the greatest importance, as the disturbances here in Sacramento, last Autumn, plainly show. Such a bill was passed in the Senate at the last session of the Legislature but failed in the House, because it reached there too late.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 25, 1865.

Benicia Seminary.

Having a leisure day I was invited to spend it at the examination of the classes of the Young Ladies' Seminary in this place. This Institution, as you well know, has long had the reputation of being the best of its kind in the State. And if I may be allowed to express my judgment, I should say that I had nowhere seen it surpassed in respect to the thoroughness of discipline, and accuracy of knowledge of the pupils.

I have neither the time nor the space to report to you, in full, the various departments: still, I cannot refrain from commending the proficiency of the young ladies in History. In this they might put many a college-graduate to shame.

The classes in Mathematics showed good training, particularly the class in Geometry. The class in Botany manifested an unusual interest in the study, and a proficiency not very often attained in that branch.

There was one branch which I cannot enough commend, since it is so much neglected in schools of every character—I allude to the Reading and Recitation. This department has been under the care of one who has had the best culture that our land affords, and she has evidently spared no pains in teaching her pupils the difficult art of reading "intelligently." I consider this one of the finest accomplishments young ladies can acquire: and this they have done.

You are doubtless aware that the lady, Miss Atkins, who has so long been at the head of this school, has just left it, and it is now under the charge of Rev. C. T. Mills and lady, who are well known to most of your readers. They have already been in the school half a term, and judging from the interest manifested in them, I can safely say that they are the right ones in the right place. I have every reason to believe that the school will continue in usefulness and prosperity.

For one, I can heartily commend it to any persons desirous of sending their daughters to a school where they will not only be carefully educated, but will also be under the best of influences.

P. M. T.

BENICIA, Dec. 21, 1865.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-School Teachers' Institute will be held in the First Congregational Church on Thursday evening next, January 4th. A full attendance of all the delegates and friends is requested, as business of importance will come before them.

The questions for discussion will be—

1st. How can we best retain the children in the Sunday-School, as they advance in years, and thereby secure their co-operations as teachers?

2d. How can we best secure the co-operations and attendance of parents and adults?

—The amounts thus far received to the credit of the $200,000 Building Fund of the American Congregational Union, are as follows:

Second Cong'l Church, San Francisco	$45 55
Third Cong'l Church, San Francisco	50 00
Fourth Cong'l Church, San Francisco	13 40
Oakland Church	121 95
Antioch	2 50
Somerville	5 45
Clayton	14 50
Redwood City	25 00
Santa Cruz	31 30
Benicia	13 05
Dutch Flat	20 00
Lockford	30 00
Petaluma	35 00
Total	$407 70

JACOB BACON,
Treasurer for the Pacific States.

PREJUDICES.—We see it reported that a speaker, who addressed an "eight hour" meeting in this city last week, remarking that the laboring classes of our State had no time for recreation, clinched the matter by saying that they were deprived of Sunday, even, owing to the "prejudices of society!" Well, from all we observe, we do not think the prejudices of society in California will afford a very affecting argument.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Rev. Mr. Wyatt, of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, in this city, was presented last Saturday with $2,000 by his congregation.

—Rev. L. S. Fine, late pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sonora, has resigned his charge. He went East on the last steamer.

—Mr. M. C. Keith, "approbated" by the Old Colony Association of Massachusetts as a preacher, arrived on the *America*, and seeks to labor among our churches on this coast. He has served in the Navy of the Union for three years and was in the attack on Fort Fisher.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Rev. T. Stowe, of the Pacific church, is as earnest and indefatigable in the pastoral office as he was formerly in college studies, when he took the first rank at Amherst. He has just recovered from a very severe illness, contracted in the service of the Christian Commission, and his people are rejoicing that he has been permitted to return to them. Rev. A. H. Quint, of the North church, though a new comer, is making his mark. Audacious and yet orthodox, rigidly statistical and yet frank, genial, imaginative and impulsive, fighting rebels and rebel sympathizers, and fearing not the (British) face of clay, and able to do more at a moment's warning than many men can by months of patient effort, he naturally draws around him a large circle of friends and admirers. Rev. W. Craig, who has been for fifteen years the pastor of the South church, is well known as a sound and able minister. His learning and his rare culture, which have been sought in vain to grace a college professorship, have been quietly employed in his sacred work.

A YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING.—This meeting was organized in Park street church, Boston, January, 1852, and held on Sabbath evening before service. Though reduced at one time to six persons, it has been continued. For some time past there has been a constantly deepening interest—the attendance has increased to some one hundred and thirty young men. Souls are being converted, and the anxious inquirer directed to Jesus.

AM. MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The young church in Jersey City gives $1,400 to this cause; Mr. Beecher's church, $2,500, to be increased.

—We learn that the Hon. James Monroe, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, has been tendered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Finney.

—The Shepard Congregational church of Cambridge have extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Augusta, Me., to become their pastor.

—An ecclesiastical council at Upton, on the 31st ult., declined to install Rev. S. O. Dyer as pastor of the Congregational church in that town. The grounds of this action were mainly, dissatisfaction with the candidate's views on the doctrines of future punishment.

FAMILY PRAYER MEETING.—An English operative at East Hampton, Mass., established a family prayer meeting, invited his neighbors, and a number of persons were soon converted. The meetings increased in size, and were held in several houses at the same time. Some five hundred persons in all have been converted in three years, of whom two hundred have joined the two Congregational churches, and a Methodist congregation of one hundred communicants has been formed, of which Rev. Mr. Jackson is pastor.

CENTRAL CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.—The site selected for the edifice of the Central Congregational Church is admirable; in a neighborhood at once thrifty and needy—a field open and growing. The substantial and spacious chapel, having all modern conveniences for church purposes, will be completed in December. Such is the enthusiasm of this young church in its work, and such the ability and efficiency of its pastor, that it will soon be called upon to arise and build the main structure.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.—Minneapolis is a thriving city of six thousand inhabitants, about ten miles from St. Paul. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated and gently undulating prairie. It is noted for the enterprise of its people, the number of its manufactories, and the rapid growth of its commerce. The Plymouth Church, at this place, is self-sustaining, and an influential church in the State.

KEOKUK, IOWA.—The church, under the charge of Rev. George Thacher, have just enlarged and beautified their chapel. It is now just ten years since a little handful met, for the first time, in an upper chamber, to worship God, after the manner and customs of New England, and now there is no church in the city its superior in influence and strength.

—The venerable Rev. Jeremiah Day, ex-President of Yale College, recently took a trip from New Haven to Hartford, and, though in his ninety-third year, walked up Asylum Hill, and all about the city.

Presbyterian.

REVIVALS.—There has been a great revival in the church at Fagg's Manor, Penn. The pastor of the church writes:

"Last Sabbath we had our communion. One hundred and fifty-seven, for the first time, sat down at the table of our dear Lord, as the trophies of the awakening among us. Before the administration of the ordinance, I baptised sixty-five persons among whom were some young in years" ....Another church, in Middle Octorara, Penn., has also shared in the holy blessing. "The former members of the church have been revived, and at our last communion season, ninety-one persons were added to our list of communicants, eighty-six of whom were by profession of their faith in Christ. We hope to see a goodly number more with us at our next celebration of the Lord's Supper"....A general interest on the subject of religion pervades the whole of Middle and West Tennessee. Cheering news comes from all quarters. In Mount Pleasant, about sixty have recently professed Christ. At Spring Hill, considerable over one hundred....We have news of a revival in Galatin, Tennessee, and also at Bowling Green, Kentucky. "The work began first to manifest itself in Gallatin, in the Methodist Church, and the result so far is twenty-eight additions to that church. The Presbyterian church has received nineteen upon profession of their faith.

—One hundred and forty-one students in Princeton Seminary.

—On the Dedication of Olivet Church, Philadelphia, it appeared that M. W. Baldwin had given twenty thousand and J. A. Brown fifty thousand dollars.

SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.—The bulk of the Old School Presbytery of the Potomac, embracing the City of Washington, lies north of the river, and maintains its fidelity to the General Assembly. A fragment of the same Presbytery lies south of the Potomac, and discards the authority of the Assembly. These recusants recently assembled upon their own soil—seven persons, ministers and elders included—and gave instruction to their Clerk to look up and demand the records of the Presbytery, and "to summon the ministers and sessions of said Presbytery living north of the Potomac River, to appear before Presbytery, at its next regular session, to be held in Salem, Fanquier County, Virginia, on the Friday before the fourth Sabbath in April, and give satisfactory reasons for their absence from the sessions of Presbytery." (!)

A "DEFECTIVELY ORGANIZED" CHURCH.—A correspondent of the *Evangelist*, writing from Toledo, O., says of the church there—

The Rev. W. W. Williams, formerly of Gamillus, N. Y., became pastor of the First Congregational Church, in 1852, when there were but eighty members and but a feeble and untrained parish. The membership now is upward of three hundred, with steady accessions on professions every communion. A nobler congregation on the

Sabbath, and a more thoroughly organized and equipped Sabbath-school, I have not seen East or West. There is a spirit of liberality in this congregation that "devises liberal things."

The new church edifice is already so straitened in its accommodations that a colony of fifty members has been dismissed to constitute the Westminster Presbyterian, with the prospect of soon taking possession of their chapel already in building. The First Church, though styled Congregational, is what Dr. Richards was accustomed to call Presbyterian "with a defective organization." It has always been in fullest sympathy with the General Assembly, and is the main pillar in the Maumee Presbytery. Of Congregational usages, aside from voting upon the reception and dismissal of members, they know scarcely a thing, and have as little thought as Madison Square itself of a union with Association.

Local News.

Judge Shepheard, of the Police Court, of this city, was buried last week. He was an upright Judge, and his decease is a real loss to the community.

—The travel by stage over the mountains to Santa Cruz, greatly exceeds that of any other winter season. A recent change of proprietors of the Forest House—the dining-place on the mountain—leaves nothing to be desired in that respect. Mr. and Mrs. White suit everybody; and old dog stager gets his bone regularly.

—The following excerpts are from the *San Jose Mercury*:

We have taken occasion heretofore to allude to the serious consequences resulting from the wastage of water from the hundreds of artesian wells in this valley. It is obvious that our wells all flow from the same fountain. In former times, the upward pressure of water was such as to keep the surface soil moist throughout the year, rendering a failure of crops from drouth, a circumstance unheard of. Many of our early settlers are aware that numerous lagunas or ponds once existed in various locations on this valley, which of late years have become entirely dry. The conclusion is inevitable that our flowing wells are draining the life out of the soil, and if continued to remain unchecked, our valley will soon be useless for agricultural purposes. Some well owners have taken the precaution to cap their well pipe, or otherwise to guard against the waste of water; but a large majority seem to consider that a loss of a few inches of water, more or less, is a small matter....The Railroad Company have just completed a fine improvement in the roofing over the space between the passenger and freight depot, and extending the same over and along the track—a distance of three hundred feet. This will prove a great convenience to passengers in rainy weather. The company have also graveled the surroundings of the depot, in such a manner, that the muddy scenes of the winter of 1864 will never be repeated. ....A very large and intelligent audience assembled at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday morning, to listen to a discourse by Rev. Horatio Stebbens, of San Francisco. His theme, as based on an appropriate text of Scripture, was illustrative of the powers, capacities, and victories of the human soul....On the first day of January, 1866, this city will have paid off the last dollar of her funded and floating debt; will owe no man anything; and have money in her treasury.

Business in Folsom.—The *Telegraph* of December 16th, thus speaks of its town and business:

For many months past our town has had a very dull appearance, caused mainly by the extension of the S. V. & P. R. R., when a great many of our citizens wished to keep step with advancement, took up their "stakes" and moved along with it. This, of course, threw for a time a "wet blanket" upon the prosperity of the town, and cooled the ardor of those who have invested considerable money, and would have invested more. But, after all these mishaps, Folsom maintains more business houses than any other town of the same size in the State. And we will venture to say that there is not a single business house in town but what is doing a good, safe, and substantial business. We have passed the crisis, and our prospects are looking brighter than ever before. Rich mines, both gold and silver, are being developed in our immediate vicinity; large shipments of granite and cobbles are daily made to the Bay city and lower counties. We have also the most extensive marble and lime quarries in the State. All these combined with the intended manufactures which will soon be established here, render our prospects truly encouraging.

—Of the lively times on the Salinas Plains, the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* says:

We are informed that the Plains are almost alive with geese, brant, and duck. Mr. Holmes and another man from Santa Cruz, went out on the Plains, recently, and in two days' shooting killed a wagon load. They brought home sixty geese and some ducks. The black geese are the best, as they are much fatter and more tender than the white ones. The largest one weighed fourteen pounds, which is much above the average weight. There are three kinds of brant—the yellow-legged ones are the best. White swan is scarce.

—The farmers of Oregon have now so large a supply of apples, that tens of thousands of bushels are left in the orchard ungathered. In the year 1850, there was but one apple orchard in that country.

—The Stockton *Independent* has the following:

The *Ida Rogers*, which was to sail from San Francisco, last Saturday, carried eighty varieties of farm and garden seeds, selected by Van Reed for distribution among the Damios of Japan. One hundred and ten varieties of California-grown seeds went to the National Institute, by steamer.

—It is reported that McDougall and Saulsbury, United States Senators, have been excluded from all Committees, on account of drunkenness.

News Summary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The House has passed a bill forbidding the payment of the war debt, by 149 to 11. ....A bill has been reported to make the number of voters in each State, the basis of representation....Gen. Logan has declined the Mission to Mexico, and Campbell, of Ohio, has been appointed....Our coin hereafter is to bear the motto: "In God we Trust."....Commodore Craven has been sentenced by court-martial, for declining to accept the challenge of the *Stonewall* to fight the *Niagara*. The navy department does not think the Court made the penalty severe enough: it should have been death....The death of Thos. Corwin is announced....C. P. Hunington, of the California Pacific R. R. received 1,000,000 from the Government, December 15th.. It is declared that the French legation will withdraw from Washington, if a Minister is appointed to the Republic of Mexico, by our Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Fiske, at a recent meeting in New York, said:

The President said to me yesterday: "We must follow the indications of Providence. Many say, Oh, he was born in the South, and must do justice to the blacks." I saw the great tears flow down his cheeks, as he said: "I am determined to do justice to these people. That good man, President Lincoln made them free, and I am determined they shall be. I am resolved they shall have a fair chance and that justice shall be done them. If the people of the North could know how I am badgered and hampered, if they could know of the difficulties which surround me, they would think I have something to do. And in regard to the suspension of the Freedmen's Bureau, I say it will be discontinued when the people of the South treat the colored people with justice and fairness. Take back your resignation, sir; go back to your work and do the best you can, and I will stand by you." I tell you, my friends, I came away from that interview more than ever convinced of the honest patriotism of Andrew Johnson. And I tell you, we must carry him on the pinions of our prayers to God, and stand firmly by him, sustaining and encouraging him in his great and good work.

—The Missouri Pacific Railroad earned two hundred and five thousand dollars in October.

—Mr. Buchanan's book is out. It is entitled, "Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion."

—The admission of the entire body of southern claimants would give them, with the democrats, one hundred and eleven members, so that a loss of ten votes from Government strength added to the opposition, would give the latter the control.

—The receipts of the Pacific Railway, E. D., average one thousand dollars a day. On several occasions they have run up to one thousand seven hundred dollars a day. When it is remembered that the region between Kansas City and Lawrence is but recently settled and comparatively sparsely populated, some idea of the future business of a road, a forty-mile division of which earns one thousand dollars, may be formed. This road is now graded to Topeka, and will in a few months be in operation to that point. In less than a year it will reach to Fort Riley.

—The bark *Thomas Pope*, of New York, bound for Monrovia (Africa) cleared at the Boston Custom-house, recently. She has seven missionaries engaged as passengers, and twenty-nine thousand gallons of New-England rum as part of her cargo.

The South Carolina Slave Code.—The new negro code of South Carolina provides, that when a colored man fails to maintain his wife and children, he shall be bound to service, from year to year, by the District Judge, and his wages shall be used for their support. Minors under twenty-one, who are not being educated in good habits, or are in danger of moral contamination, can be bound as apprentices by the same magistrate, until they are of age.

All suspicious persons may be tried by two Judges, sentenced to hard labor on the streets and public buildings, or hired out to farmers. Every master is authorized to punish his apprentices with "moderate chastisement and to impose reasonable restraint, and to recapture him if he departs from his service."

All colored laborers are liable to "such corporeal punishment as lawful in the army or navy of the United States," to be inflicted by order of a magistrate.

This is slavery in a modified form. It is plain, that the white rebels of the South cannot safely be allowed to legislate for the loyal blacks.

—Gen. Forrest, according to a Memphis paper, spends most of his time in that city, is persistently devoted to business, avows at all times and under all circumstances his acquiescence in the established order of things, and is to-day as he was years ago—a staunch friend and adherent to the President.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8th, 1862:

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:—Use of your far-famed and most serviceable '*Troches*' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation." For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* give prompt relief.

For the very best Photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's (Vance's old stand), corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts. This celebrated establishment received the First Premium for large Photographs, and also for the best Card Pictures, at the late Fair of the Mechanics Institute in San Francisco. *Twenty-five per cent. discount to the clergy.* ocl2

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 18th, by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, George F. Dolg to Lizzie Withers, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Dec. 13th, by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, James H. Lemon to Jennie McLatchie, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Dec. 19th, by the Rev. C. B. Wyatt, in Trinity church, John W. Gage to Mrs. Harriet M. Phelps, of Stockton. [New York papers please copy.]

In this city, Dec. 16th, by the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, John Hughes to Emma J. Loane, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Dec. 17th, by the Rev. S. D. Simonds. Micah Doane to Lizzie C. Lenmer, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Dec. 21st, by the Rev. B. T. Martin, Wirt Hopkins to Rebecca A. Pearson, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Dec. 21st, by the Rev. H. Stebbins. Walter K. Dell to Isabella S. Cranna.

In Santa Curz, Dec. 12th, W. F. Waterman to Jane Taylor.

In Jackson, Dec. 13th, Wm. T. Turner to Lucinda P. Gerton.

In Santa Rosa, Dec. 15th, Jeremiah S. Pidge to Mary E. Hall.

DIED.

In this city, Dec 18th, Fidie Sophia, wife of Wm. H. Godfrey, aged 27 years.

In this city, Dec. 18th, John, youngest son of John and Anna Wightman, aged 5 years and 1 month.

In this city, Dec. 18th, Blair Laurie, aged 40 years.

In this city, Dec. 18th, George W. Carpenter, a native of Ashford, Conn., aged 44 years.

In this city, Dec. 20th, Mary Telecia, daughter of W. H. and Sarah A. Gleason, aged 8 years, 10 months and 2 days.

In this city, Dec. 21st, Emma T. Wood, daughter of J. F. and M. L. Wood, aged 16 years 1 month and 21 days.

In this city, Dec. 20th, Engla, wife of Julius Boysen, aged 38 years.

In this city, Dec. 19th, Matthew Hall McAllister, in the 66th year of his age.

In this city, Dec. 20th, Charles H. Bailey, Captain of the steamer California, a native of Mystic, Conn., aged 28 years.

In this city, Dec. 19th, John Henry Poole, late Purser of the steamer Pacific.

In this city, Dec. 19th, George Robinson, a native of Pictou, N. S., aged 38 years.

In this city, Dec. 21st, in City and County Hospital, John Thomas, a native of Delaware, aged 60 years.

In this city, Dec. 13th in City and County Hospital, George Berry, a native of England aged 47 years.

In this city, Dec 22d, Henrietta, wife of Lawrence A. Brown, aged 26 years.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl	6 50 @ 7 00
Do Superfine	6 25 @ 6 50
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	3 00 @ —
Wheat (new), ℔ 100 lb	2 00 @ 2 05
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb	1 60 @ 1 70
Barley, ℔ 100 lb	1 00 @ 1 10
Beans, ℔ lb	— 2 @— 4
Potatoes, ℔ lb	— 1 @— 1¼
Hay, ℔ ton	12 00 @18 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb	— 7 @— —
Sheep, dressed, ℔ lb	— 5 @— —
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb	— 7 @— —
Veal	— 12 @— —
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb	— 8 @— 9
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb	— 12 @— 13
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb	— 16½@— 16¾
Do China, ℔ lb	— 10½@— 11¼
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb	— 27 @— 27½
Do Rio, ℔ lb	— 26½@— 27
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb	— 65 @— 75
Do Green ℔ lb	— 50 @— 85
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb	— 15 @— —
China Rice, ℔ lb	— 5 @— 7¼
Coal Oil, ℔ gall	— 125@— 130
Candles, ℔ lb	— 27½@— —
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb	— 50 @— 65
Isthmus do ℔ lb	— 37½@— 42½
Cheese, California, ℔ lb	— 23 @— 25
Eggs, ℔ doz	— 50 @— 52½
Lard, ℔ lb	— 23 @— 25
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	— 26 @— 27
Shoulders, ℔ lb	— 15 @— 18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than any other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. 6mis-dec7

Luxuriant Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's

World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and never fails to restore **grey hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.**

For sale by all Druggists.

Agents, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco. aug30-6m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS

Have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They are becoming appreciated by an intelligent public. They have restored the withered hand, removed the unsightly hump, cured varicose veins and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections—in all cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

As strengthening plasters, and for skin diseases, especially moth of the skin (lichen), and all unsightly discolorations, they are unsurpassed. In affections of the kidneys, in nervous diseases, stitches and epilepsy, in pains of the back, of the chest, and in tic doloreux and rheumatism, applied over or near the part where the pain is felt, their application is attended with the most satisfactory results

THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO., "Brandreth Building," New York.

W. F. BRANDRETH, OFFICE AT **CRANE & BRIGHAM'S,** San Francisco.

Sold by all Druggists. dec8-6m

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, etc., etc.

107 Battery street, San Francisco.

☞ Agents for the Mount Vernon Duck Company.

Retail Store, 9 Montgomery st., (under Lick House.)

dec28-is2m

The Thirteenth Session of the

CITY COLLEGE,

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Book Notices.

PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS. A series of Popular Lectures. By J. G. Holland; New York: C. Scribner & Co. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco; 12 mo. pp. 335.

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JOURNAL OF EUGENIE DE GUERIN. Edited by G. S. Trebutien. London and New York; 12 mo. pp. 460. For sale by A. Roman & Co.

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QUINTILIAN'S INSTITUTIONS; Books X and XII By Professor Henry S. Frieze. New York: D. Appleton & Co. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.

Prof. Frieze selected and edited these two books of the Institutions of Oratory for the use of the junior class in the Michigan University. We have discovered no errors in the text, and the notes, while copious, seem also judicious. The volume is, therefore, well edited.

To Quintilian himself, too great praise can scarcely be given. He was an accomplished writer, an elegant orator, a successful teacher, and a fortunate author. His work on oratory at once supplanted every other, and it has scarcely its equal in modern times. Readers of good Latin, and lovers of a pure style, will not become tired of such volumes as this.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS. An autobiography of John Vine Hall; author of "The Sinner's Friend." Edited by his son, the Rev. Newman Hall, LL B., of Surrey Chapel, London. Published by the American Tract Society. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.

This volume is an excellent Temperance document, and a first rate book for the Dashaways, and other Total Abstinence Societies. It is the biography, too, of a remarkable man, of an unusual experience, and of striking peculiarities. Most readers will find it very interesting.

BIBLE BLESSINGS. By the Rev. Richard Neuten, D.D. Author of "Rills from Fountain of Life," etc. For sale by A Roman & Co.

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SUNNY HOURS, or Child Life of Tom and Mary. By Nellie Eyster. Publishers, Ashmead & Evans, Philadelphia. Illustrated; pp. 206. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

A book for the little ones. We have looked it through and can recommend it as interesting. The story closes with an account of a very "merry Christmas" spent in the country by Tom and Mary, and it was such a one as we hope all of our young readers may spend. Of course you must get the book and read it, and then you will understand what made their Christmas so very merry.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF J. H. VAN DER PALM, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages and Antiquities, etc., in the University of Leyden. Sketched by Nicholas Beets, D.D. Translated from the Dutch by J. P. Westevelt. New York: Hurd & Houghton. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

This is a well written memoir of one of the first men of his age and nation. The list of Professor Van Der Palm's works, which is given in this volume, covers several pages. Among these works is a complete translation of the Bible into Dutch. Accompanying the memoir are ten sermons which are of extraordinary merit. The English of the translation is remarkable for its purity. The book is beautifully printed and bound.

TURNING A NEW LEAF, or the Story of Charles Terry. By the author of "Win and Wear;" "Ned's Motto," etc., etc. Illustrated, pp. 355. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

The above is the title of a new book just published by Robert Carter & Brothers. It is full of interest respecting the proper training of children and youth, and shows the right course to pursue, in order that they may grow up to be good men and women. It needs to be read to be fully appreciated.

—C. Beach has sent us a new Hymn and Tune Book, for Sunday-schools and family circle, entitled "Happy Voices," published by the New York American Tract Society. The engraving on the cover, is a strikingly beautiful design, and the whole external workmanship is very fine. Several pieces are supplied from original sources, and we notice most of the old and familiar songs.

—Mr. A. Penfield, of Washington, has addressed to Gen. Howard a long communication in respect to the propriety of holding, either at New York or at Washington, a national convention of cotton growers. He represents that the holding of a national convention of this kind, would be of eminent service as a financial measure. Gen. Howard commends the plan.

THE FARM.

The Planting of the Apple Tree.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Come let us plant the apple tree!
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mold with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly,
As, round the sleeping infant's feet,
We softly fold the cradle sheet;
So plant we the apple tree.

What plant we in the apple tree?
Buds which the breath of summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays
Boughs where the thrush with crimson breast
Shall haunt, and sing, and hide her nest.
We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the summer shower,
When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in the apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs,
To load the May wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard row, he pours
His fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossoms for the bee;
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room;
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple tree.

What plant we in the apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, as gentle airs come by
That fan the blue September sky;
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass,
And search for them the tufted grass
At the foot of the apple tree.

And when above this apple tree
The winter stars are quivering bright,
And winds go howling through the night,
Girls whose eyes o'erflow with mirth,
Shall peel its fruit by cottage hearth,
And guests in prouder house shall see
Heaped with the orange and the grape,
As fair as they in tint and shape,
The fruit of the apple tree.

The fruitage of this apple tree,
Winds and our flag of stripe and star
Shall bear to coasts that lie afar,
Where men shall wonder at the view,
And ask in what far grove they grew;
And they who roam beyond the sea
Shall look and think of childhood's day,
And long hours passed in happy play,
In the shade of the apple tree.

Each year shall give this apple tree
A broader flush of roseate bloom,
A deeper maze of verdurous gloom,
And loosen, when the frost-clouds lower,
The crisp brown leaves in thicker shower;
The years shall come and pass, but we
Shall hear no longer, where we lie
The summer's songs, the autumn's sigh,
In the boughs of the apple tree.

And time shall waste this apple tree,
Or, when its aged branches throw
Thin shadows on the sward below,
Shall fraud and force and iron will
Oppress the weak and helpless still?
What shall the tasks of mercy be,
Amid the toils, the strifes, the tears,
Of those who live when length of years
Is wasting this apple tree?

"Who planted this old apple tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude, but good old times;
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple tree."

Thought in Farming.

Forecast, energy, perseverance—what will they not accomplish! Not the majority of farmers lay their plans for years ahead, but wait the time of action, and then have no well-digested plan, and perhaps no plan at all, with which to commence and carry on the operations of the seasons. All this is wrong, for the habit of planning is one of the elements of successful agriculture. There are many failures simply from this point. Forecast should accompany energy and perseverance, for without it they will not work to the advantage they otherwise would with a proper forethought. What we want, is a greater mental application, more enlarged and careful thought, with the energy of purpose characteristic of the successful man of business—and we shall succeed. "Success is secure unless energy fails."

"Farmers should look several years to raise good crops." There is much need for thought in the farmer, and I think more than there is in the business man of the city, because the farmer has a more varied business—more things to think of—things, that to succeed with, must be studied, because of a nature requiring a long time ere the returns come in.

Sawed vs. Chopped Wood.

As the value of wood is increasing, it is important to prepare it in the most economical manner. There is much waste of chips in chopping cord-wood, and besides, a cord of wood is worth more cut with a saw than if cut with an axe, In chopping a tree two feet through, there is a waste of six out of every forty feet, in reducing it to four-feet lengths. Were the same tree cut by a saw, the waste would be only two and one-half inches. Wood-sawing machines can be had at no very great cost, adapted to the same horse power as drives the threshing machines: and farmers who own such horse powers, will find it to their full interest if they have timber to spare and a wood market near, to supply themselves with a saw mill. The saving of wood is surely an item worthy of consideration; but, added to this, machine labor is cheaper than hand labor. In winter are many spare days when teams may be advantageously used in cutting wood for the market as well as for the family supply.

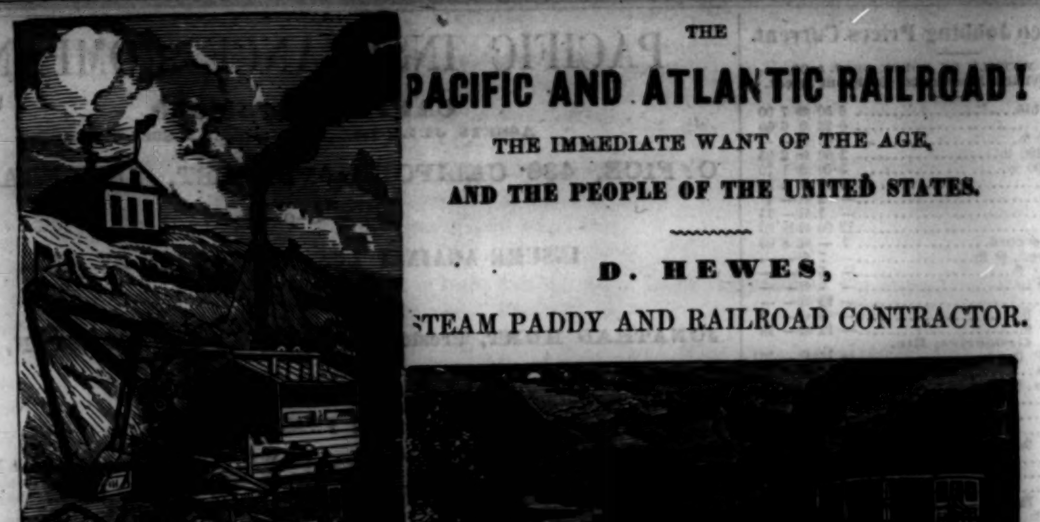
Make Farm Life Attractive.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmer should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and in the long run may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock, and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and in professional life, covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after a meal.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music, and reading should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary so happy and holy, that children will love it, woman delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.—*Auburn Journal.*



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AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,

STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

An Out-Door Cellar.

It is very unwise to store a large supply of vegetables in the cellar of a farm house, even if it is of sufficient capacity. In the latter part of winter there will be some decay, and nothing can be more detrimental to health than living over a mass of decaying vegetable matter. But few cellars are large enough to hold the products of the farm which require winter storage. As we devote more attention to the economical feeding of stock, the necessity of good root cellars will be felt more seriously. Carrots, beets, parsneps, cabbage, and the like, must have cellar room. A sandy hill side is the best place for making a cellar—in this situation good drainage is secured as well as easy access. A good cellar, however, can be made in any place where the water will not be within three or four feet of the surface. Especial pains must be taken to secure drainage. Dig down as far as the drainage will allow, and throw the earth back to be used in banking up. If rough stones are to be had, they are best for the walls; if not, posts and planks will answer. A strong ridge pole is necessary, which is to be supported by posts. Bank the sides with earth and plank the roof, and cover with straw or leaves, over which, rough boards or something of the kind, must be placed to prevent blowing off. An easy entrance should be made at the front by digging down the earth in a gradual slope; and as this part will be exposed to the weather, it should be made double; and if of boards, filled between with straw. Where stone is used, a space for air is sufficient.

—Keep a good dust bath for your fowls, and add unleached wood ashes to it occasionally; watch any appearance of vermin, and clear them out with an application of kerosene, which may be rubbed under the wings, and on the backs and breasts of the birds. Whitewash occasionally and in a thorough manner, houses, perches, nests, and all.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

Silk and Silk Worms in California.

L. Provost, the persevering pioneer of silk culture in this State, writes from San Jose in part as follows:

We cannot too much encourage our friends to go into this branch of industry, which is bound to surpass in value, for exportation, all other California products taken together. They can enter into it with more certainty of success than in mining operations, because they have no opposition or failure to fear. The regularity of our fine dry summers, without rain, storms, or electricity, which are the enemies of silk culture, insures regular good crops every year. The beauty of this new industry for California is that it cannot be overdone. I say it is the only business in which we need not fear opposition or failure, because if it were possible to plant the whole State next year with full grown mulberry trees, and everybody engaged in raising silk, it would not lower the price of silk two cents per pound, as we have not only California, but the whole world for a market.—Therefore it is our duty to encourage and help all who wish to engage in this business. For my part I intend doing this; I will furnish persons desiring silk culture in their locality, with their first silk worm eggs gratis. They will only have to furnish me their address, and the amount of food they have, so as to guide me in the number of eggs to send.

The work necessary to raise silk worms in California is very little, as our climate is so favorable to that culture that it enabled me to simplify it considerably. In proof of this I need only state that I have this last season raised over 100,000 silk worms, every worm making a cocoon; and all this with my own work alone. This is the work of eight persons in France or Italy. Our California silk culture is so simple that, as soon as it is published extensively, everybody in the State will engage in raising silk as well as any other production. If we consider it a moment, the quantity of silk that could be raised in California is immense; and it would afford employment to thousands of families, in raising as well as in manufacturing it. It is an easy work, that can be done by aged persons, as well as by the young of both sexes. Then our ladies would have a right to feel proud, in wearing silk dresses made of silk raised by their own hands. In France and in Italy silk is raised very extensively, and millions of families are living by this work. The silk exported from Italy surpasses in value, by two-thirds, all other exportations together.

A remarkable fact is, that with our climate so very favorable to silk worms, we also have a soil well adapted to the growth of mulberry trees. They thrive almost everywhere in the State; but the best soil for them that I have yet seen is in the bottom lands of the Sacramento Valley. A large quantity of those trees will be planted there the coming season. I suppose some will also be planted in the San Joaquin Valley, where there is already quite a large plantation, that of Mr. Glessing, commenced last year. But the largest plantations in California are those of A. Packard and E. Goux, of Santa Barbara. Those plantations were made three years ago, and are now in fine condition. These gentlemen will raise, the coming season, a large quantity of silk worms, and will probably turn them to eggs. My own exhibit of silk, from five years raising, proves beyond a doubt that California is the very best spot for that culture. This, and the testimony which I receive from others, shows that this new industry for California is now fairly started.

Two gentlemen, experienced, scientific and practical silk growers, on their way back from China, where they had been to buy a large quantity of silk worms' eggs, recently came to see me, to get information about silk in California. I told them all the facts, showed them the cocoons and where I raised them, and also the mulberry trees. Being gentlemen who understood the silk business perfectly, they agreed with me that we have the best silk country in the world, and were so pleased at learning this fact that they are going to return here next summer with the necessary capital to buy one hundred acres of land each, to raise silk worms' eggs and silk on a large scale. These gentlemen are the representatives of the two largest silk houses in Europe, and are now on their way back to France. From them I learned a very important fact, namely, that our climate is so superior for silk culture that, by selecting our very best cocoons for eggs year after year—for our own use—we could after a few years obtain cocoons that would beat everything known, for size and quality, that is to say, a superior article. In this opinion I fully concur. The coming of these gentlemen from France will probably induce other silk growers to come also, which would be a great benefit to the State.

Apropos to this, referring to a late telegraphic despatch from San Francisco, the New York *Tribune* of November 2d, says:

If there be any feasibility whatever in the plan to domesticate silk worms in New York or New Jersey, as lately submitted to the Agricultural Bureau by an Italian silk grower, it is a pity that the 325 packages of Japanese silk worms' eggs sent to San Francisco on the way to France do not stay there. Where the grape is most prosperous, as in California, the silk worm has a better chance to thrive than along the North Atlantic. Possibly California can take a hint in time from its Japanese cotemporaries over the way.

ALUM.—The Monitor *Gazette* says that opposite the tunnel of the Monitor Consolidated Mining Company, high up in the hills of Alpine District, is a mine of pure alum, large masses of which partly crystalized, but mainly in the form commonly known as burnt alum, are found, and may be detected by the hand, having been formed by the oozing out of the mineral and its accumulation by evaporation on the projecting rocks.

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New York Journals.

PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader. $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German.) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express. $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Polic Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5.50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4 Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine. 3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London News of the World $13 50; Illustrated London Queen, $14; London Journal, $4; London Weekly Dispatch, $13; London Index, $13; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $4; London Saturday Review, $14; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6: All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review. $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $8.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

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California Provisions

From all parts of the State,

And keep constantly on Hand

EASTERN BACON,

Lard, Butter,

—AND—

Cranberries.

For sale in quantities to suit.

ap28-tf

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER.

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. feb22-tf

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S

STEAM BOILER WORKS

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts. San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-tf J. N. RISDON

Vulcan Iron Works Co

[Established 1850.]

First, Natoma and Fremont Streets.

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Locomotive Builders,

Boiler Makers, and Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

These works have lately been increased by the addition of New shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently are now unequaled in the State. Their Boiler Works have also been enlarged correspondingly.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Hepburn & Peterson Reducing Pan and Amalgamator and Separators;
Moore's Improved Howell Quartz Crusher;
Hope's Amalgamator and Separator;
Fauchery's Quartz Grinder and Water Wheel;
Jonval's Improved Water Wheels; and
Stevens' Piston Packing Rings.

They have a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, House Fronts, Ornamental Fence Posts and Paling, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best Hard Iron Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order.

feb16

PALMER, KNOX & CO.

GOLDEN STATE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 First Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture all kinds of

MACHINERY

Steam Engines, Quartz Mills,

Saw Mill Irons, Flour Mill, and Agricultural Machinery, Hoisting Gear, Mining Pumps, Crushers, Grinders, Amalgamators, Arastras, Waters Pipes, etc.

WHEELER & RANDALL'S

New Grinder and Amalgamator

TYLER'S,

Improved Water Wheel,

giving the greatest power, at lower cost, than any Wheel in use. There are over 800 running, giving universal satisfaction.

Sole Manufacturers of

KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS.

—With—

Palmer's Patent Steam Chest,

Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores

Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,

made from Iron Imported by us for this particular purpose.

Having been engaged for the past eight years in Quartz Mining, and being conversant with all the improvements, either in Mining or Milling, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, the most perfect Machinery for reducing Ores, or saving either Gold or Silver. jy21

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works

First Street, between Howard and Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO

HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Machinery and Castings of all Kinds

Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills

AND

Sugar Refinery Machinery, Tanks, Pans, et

Quartz Grinders, and Paint Mills, Shingle Machines,

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING

Amalgamators,

All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced

STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,

Suited to all the various processes for extracting

SILVER.

Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.

Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.

Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores, Made in sections, so they can be packed.

Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.

HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,

Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complete for Prospecting.

☞ Our Patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIVE age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.

feb26 HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING.

PACIFIC IRON WORKS,

First Street,

San Francisco, January 1, 1865,

At the above long established Works, we continue to Manufacture

Stationary and Marine

STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work,

Pumping and Hoisting Machinery.

VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds

—OF—

Amalgamating Pans.

STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE

And other similar work.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

BRYAN BATTERY,

AND

GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.

jan5-tf GODDARD & CO.

CHAS. CLAYTON, San Francisco. SAML' S. JOHNSON Santa Clara.

C. CLAYTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

223 CLAY STREET, BELOW FRONT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished in Fire Proof Warehouses, at lowest rates.

may26

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

BOOK-BINDER,

PAPER RULER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

No. 133 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, etc., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

☞ I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. dec29-tf